American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. III.—*New Series.* BALTIMORE, MD. JANUARY 12, 1842. No. 34

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications and letters to be directed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

Clay Burning.—We have before spoken incidentally of burning the surface of tenacious clay soils, and given the opinions of European writers upon the subject. To this we will now add, the experience and observation of Mr. Chaptal, whose enlightened views upon every thing connected with the improvement of the soil are entitled to profound consideration and respect.

He says—"In the process of burning, a layer of from two to four inches in thickness is removed from the soil in clods: little heaps of combustibles are formed with the broom, thistles, fern and shrubs that grow upon the spot: these are covered with the clods, and at the end of some days are set on fire; the combustion of them lasts a longer or shorter time. When the whole has become cool, the heaps of ashes are spread over the surface, and thus mixed with the soil."

"By this operation the constituent parts of a soil, are divided, and rendered less compact; the disposition which a clayey ground has to absorb a great quantity of water, is corrected, and this soil rendered less cohesive and pasty; the inactive vegetable matter contained in it, is converted into manure: the oxidation of its iron is carried to its maximum; and insects and the seeds of injurious plants are destroyed. Hence we perceive that burning belongs to most compact soils; it is attended with good effects when the bed of earth is too cohesive, or when it presents veins of blackish oxide of iron: it is suited to nearly all cold and compact lands."

"Burning, especially if it be judiciously conducted, completely changes the nature of a soil, and corrects the greater part of its imperfection. I have by this means given to agriculture 120 acres of land, reputed sterile, formed amost entirely of a ferruginous and very compact clay: the burning extended to the depth of four inches. For twelve years this land, though not very productive, has afforded me good returns. Its former sterility had procured it the name of the "*Jew's Heath.*"

We can very readily realize all that Chaptal says, of the meliorating influence of burning surface clay, under the circumstances he mentions. We recollect some years since to have submitted about an acre of very similar land to the same process, and although imperfectly performed, the result was such as to convince us of its good effects. The experiment was made upon a spot in a cow pasture, composed of clay highly impregnated with the oxide of iron, which from some cause, would grow nothing but a species of grass called poverty grass, and but a small quantity of that. The spring succeeding the fall in which the paring and burning of the surface took place, much to our gratification, this, heretofore almost bald spot, was covered with a thick carpet of white clover and sward grass. Where the seed of the one or the other came from, we shall not attempt to decide, but merely state the fact. From the result of our own experiment, as well as from those of numerous others, with which we have become acquainted in our reading, we have no hesitation in saying, that wherever the owner of an infertile adhesive clay soil, may not have it in his power to procure lime, marl or ashes, he would find it to his interest to burn the surface clay to the depth suggested by Chaptal.

Tobacco.—We perceive by recent intelligence from that quarter, that the British are making preparations to grow tobacco on the Island of Jamaica. Should they succeed in this experiment, we presume it will be their policy to push its culture in every portion of their possessions congenial to its growth. We can of course take no exceptions to such course, but while Britain may be taking steps to supplant us in the growth of this staple, would it not be well for American farmers and planters to be looking around themselves for the means of diversifying their products. We throw out this suggestion, and shall leave its improvement to those whose interest is directly at stake.

"Bermuda Grass"—We copied from the Cultivator, some time since, an extract from a letter from Georgia, detailing in glowing colors, the merits of this grass. At the suggestion of a friend, we asked for information where it could be obtained; since which we have received from a gentleman of South Carolina the following very different account of its value:

I see in one of your late numbers, an enquiry, how you may obtain some roots or plants of the "*Bermuda Grass;*" this is not a difficult thing, as there is plenty of it here; some rice planters on this river make great use of it to protect their rice dams, or embankments from the tides, and for that purpose it is very useful, as I have myself done for many years; I would suggest to you, however, that for high land, or dry culture, my own experience is not only against it, but that it would be a *perfect curse*, for after it once takes possession of the land, nothing else can be planted in it and thrive; I do not know if you have the *nut grass* so far north, but I believe they know it in Virginia, and can tell you something about it—with us in S. Carolina, it is considered a very serious objection to a plantation, if there should be many acres of it, but the Bermuda Grass, I should pronounce a far, very far more serious objection.

Distemper among Horses.—We see it noticed in one of our eastern exchange papers, that a very fatal distemper is prevailing there among horses, and that bleeding has in numerous instances been successfully resorted to, when the administration of medicine had failed of being of any effect. It is to be regretted, that in mentioning a disease so disastrous, that so indefinite a description should be given as to call it a *distemper*. Why not describe the symptoms with sufficient minuteness, to enable those in other districts to detect it, should it spread throughout the country?

Bloody Murrain—In a recent number we published from the Cultivator a communication from Mr. Wright of Nansemond, Va. giving a description of a disease which had attacked his cattle, and which is pronounced Bloody Murrain. Our attention has since been called to a work published in this city in 1820, containing a series of letters and other documents from physicians of Baltimore, addressed to the Mayor, on the subject of the epidemic (Yellow Fever) which had lately scourged our city—from one of which letters we extract the following remarks, by which it may be inferred, that what is termed yellow fever in the human subject, is the same as that known in cattle as the Bloody Murrain:

"Long hot and dry summers favor vegetable putrefaction and noxious exhalations wherever they are experienced, and these materials are found in a moist state; and awful would be the condition of our city (with all its vegetables and other appendages,) if the climate were uniformly hot and the seasons dry.

Every local nuisance throughout the continent contributes some share in rendering the air impure. A foul condition of the air has been noticed in certain sections of nearly every country. But although at first sight this has a show of being a peculiar constitution of "*the air*" *at large*, it must be an error to receive it as such. This grows out of the great number of depositories of miasmatic materials, which produce their several effects in their own neighborhood. If this poison were capable of rising high in the air and spreading far, (of which there is no evidence,) Heaven has happily decreed that winter as well as summer shall visit us, and this balances the cause.

The air of 1800, it seems from the report of the learned faculty of medicine of this city, to the Mayor then in office, "affected herds of horned cattle, dogs, cats and poultry" as well as mankind. These diseases occurred in certain local situations, and not in every place where "*the air*" is inhaled to support life; and I apprehend they must have been distempers of place, which, altho' found in many parts of the country, were neither seen every where nor were they capable of being carried every where. The cause of them grew where the consequences were manifested.

One of the diseases which affects cows when exposed to the operation of powerful causes in hot climates it is fully believed is the very one before us, although it goes by the popular name of distemper. This malady prevails in South Carolina and Georgia, from June or July until frost, and sometimes kills whole herds. From its being altogether local several plantations there have got the name of distempered grounds. But this term is not applicable to a whole farm, for there are certain fields on some farms where the disease is not known to have existed, while others have a different character. In these fields the herds are carefully shut up during the sickly season at home. But if there is no convenient healthy field to be found on the farm they are occasionally exiled to other pastures. In this way many of these fine animals are saved from torture and death. If they have been raised on these plantations some of them will chance to escape even there. On the other hand, if "foreign" cattle, or such as have been raised without distempered grounds, are brought into them at this time, they are almost sure to die. Consequently this point is carefully enquired into, and has its proper effect when cows are to be bought and sold, and transported from place to place.

The attack is ushered in by a palpable cold stage. This lasts several hours in some instances. During this stage of the disease the animal lies prostrate. A high fever now comes on, and drops of blood or bloody oil are seen to ooze from the skin. The eye is heavy and red. The urine is bloody—perhaps it is sometimes pure blood, but

in the advanced stage it is occasionally black. Hæmorrhagies sometimes come on from the bowels. The animal breathes with great labor, groans excessively and bespeaks a degree of agony not easily conceived. Becoming restive it springs up and runs headlong into any water that falls in the way. After drinking largely it lies down never to rise again. If it does not get to water the dying scene is more tedious as well as more agonizing.

This distemper is esteemed irremediable. Death generally takes place on the third or fourth day, nevertheless one or two out of a large number may chance to recover, even without means, where the disease seized on a large stock.

Dissections have been often made and witnessed, but all that I remember of the result, is, that an uncommon secretion of bile was seen in the gall cist—that the tallow (which the negroes take out in great quantities for making soap and candles) is invariably yellower than usual, and sometimes quite as much so as bees wax, and that the contents of the alimentary canal are quite dry; and the coats thereof inflamed.

The color of the tallow is the best criterion by which to judge of the nature of this dreadful distemper. But all these facts would seem to show that it is not only a local disease, but that it is the very disease which affects man about the same time and place. They do show at least that this malady depends on miasma. This is of the vegetable kind, and is snuffed up by these animals while they prowl about in search of food in swamps, mill dams, &c. &c. And every thing which has so important a bearing on this subject interests us all.

For the facts on which this statement respecting this distemper and the fevers of the South are founded, I am indebted to a friend, in some measure, but I have witnessed several of them myself.

COTTON.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Cambridge, (S. C.) on Cotton.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of Cotton, beg leave to Report,

That they have bestowed upon the subject, all the attention demanded by its great and intrinsic value; and now respectfully submit the result of their deliberations to the notice of this Society.

There are few subjects that demand so much of the attention of the Southern Planter, and in which his pecuniary interest is so much involved, as the production of this great staple. And no other Agricultural production calls into requisition so many of the intellectual powers of man.

The Cotton tree or shrub is an indigenous plant growing spontaneously in various parts of the South and South-West, but it is by the strictest attention and greatest pains, that it can be sufficiently domesticated to become of any practical utility to man. And from the weakest and most feeble of all plants, it becomes by the care and industry of man, the undisputed Sampson of the vegetable world.

The selection and preparation of the soil, for the best production of this useful commodity, admit of such conflicting opinions among mankind, that your Committee will be necessarily compelled, (confined within the narrow limits of a report) to give *only* the result of their own experience and observation.

The soil most suitable for the production of Cotton, in this section of our common country, is the *light brown* mulatto soil; participating in the nature of both clay and sandy soils, being thus commingled, it is rendered much more productive. The clay soil being too tenacious, and the sandy, too porous, to admit of that rapid growth, which might be reasonably anticipated in this tender plant.

In the preparation of the soil; it is a conceded point that deep and thorough ploughing is indispensable; and your Committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of making large and high *beds*. They can be most easily made with large twirled ploughs, afterwards drawn up with hoes. No rational man will, for a moment, question the propriety of this process in low and flat lands, and your Committee contends it is not without its advantages even in uplands. Because it may be assumed as a fact no longer subject to controversy—the more elevated the *beds*, the sooner will they be warmed in the spring by the genial rays of the sun, the sooner will the embedded seed be germinated, and the more rapid will be the growth of the young and tender plant; also the land is less subject to become hard and baked from rains and storms; and it is more easily cultivated; perhaps the time that may be considered as lost in the preparation, is regained in the cultivation, to say nothing of the great gain in production.

Your Committee deem it expedient to recommend that these *beds* should be pretty well filled with manure, especially in old lands. It is presumed that no one will, for a moment, doubt that stable or compost manure, is to be preferred to any other kind; but when we contemplate the great quantity necessary per acre, we are driven to one or two alternatives, either to abandon the process of manuring, or search for a more convenient plan.

The quantity of compost or stable manure requisite for an acre of Cotton land, is five wagon loads; 230 loads upon 50 cares. But most fortunately for the planter, nature has provided, at hand, an excellent substitute, as stalks, leaves, straw, &c. &c. whose preparation require not half the labor.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest that a deep furrow, as early in the season of preparation as practicable, should be made with a common shovel plough which should be filled with this vegetable matter and listed in, leaving the remainder of the beds to be thrown up, just before planting, thus making loose and fresh the soil in which to plant.

The advantages accruing from this system of manuring are worthy of special notice. In the first place; at the time of planting, decomposition of the vegetable matter is progressing; emitting a warmth even to the surface of the beds, which is very advantageous in cold and wet springs, to the early sprouting of the seed, and sending forth its feeble buds. In the second place: it reclaims the tired und exhausted lands, enriching and fertilizing them, though planted a number of years successively in Cotton.

Having thus prepared the soil, your Committee proceed to the selection and preparation of the seed, and give as the result of their observation and experience, that the Petit Gulf and Alverado seed are superior to any other kind; both yielding about the same quantity of Cotton; the latter the greatest number, but the former the largest bolls, and thereby preferable. The black or green seed should with great care, be prevented from mixing with the white; because when planted, the earth lying closer, the rind of the former being thinner, they will come up sooner; and from their being tougher, or perhaps more acclimated, will grow off faster; consequently from their flourishing appearance, these stalks are left at the first or second hoeing; and will invariably yield less, being more subject to rot, rust, &c.

Your Committee would recommend that in the preparation of the seed, they should be thoroughly rubbed in ashes for reasons not to be altogether overlooked: 1st. They are more easily and regularly dropped. 2d. They are more closely pressed by the soil. 3d. They receive a kind of vivifying or enlivening influence from the ashes in which they are enveloped, causing them to put forth and grow with more strength and vigor. 4th. The ashes prevent the ravages of the caterpillar and other insects.

Your Committee would remark, that they have invariably prepared their seed as above recommended; that they have frequently examined, yet never found, the worm (so repeatedly observed by others) in the pith of the old Cotton stalks. Other advantages, in the opinion of your Committee. may be derived from ashes. It is one of the best manures within the reach of the Cotton planter in this section of our country; correcting in some measure the too great tenacity of clay, and the too great porosity of the sandy soils. Also, there are spots in many of our Cotton fields, subject annually to the *rust*, owing doubtless to some *mineral* (principally iron ore in this section of our State.) By the alkaline principle of ashes, this may be neutralized, and the rust prevented.

The Committee will now proceed to the very important process of planting; and among the various systems which have been practised, that of *nibling* or spotting deserves our highest consideration. An instrument of an axe-shape, with a handle and a finger marking the exact distance the Cotton shall stand in the drill, deserves our serious attention. Having thus prepared an instrument to open holes, the seed may be deposited and covered either with foot or hand rake.

The Committee are aware, that the tediousness of the plan may be objected to; but this objection carries but little weight, when compared to its many advantages:—1st. The great facility of working. 2nd. The lively appearance and more speedy growth of the young Cotton. 3rd. The less liability to die from cold rains, dews, &c. &c. However, if the planter is determined to pursue the old and trodden track marked out by his father, he must with a small scooter or coulter-plough, open a shallow furrow, into which the seed must be sprinkled as thinly as possible to insure a sufficient stand under many contingencies; cover with a harrow or light board, with great care to preserve his beds. But your Committee would take the liberty to remark that any innovation upon our revered ancestors, by way of improvement, is no disparagement to their well earned reputation.

The working process should commence as early as practicable; the sooner Cotton is brought to a regular stand, the more lively and vigorous its growth and the *sooner its maturity*; and your Committee doubt not, but that half a crop may, with sufficient safety, against frost, cold rains, lice and other contingencies, be brought to a regular stand of one stalk at the first hoeing.

The Committee would respectfully suggest that the first work done to a Cotton crop, be with a plough; and as there are many conflicting opinions on this part of the subject, they would recommend that this ploughing be effected, with what are commonly called Scrapers or Sweeps, which consists of nothing more than wings attached to common scooter-ploughs. Thus the beds, for which we earnestly contend are preserved.

With this plough, two furrows in a row will suffice to scrape off all the young grass in the middle of the rows, and mingle a small quantity of loose soil, amid the young Cotton. This may be effected without tearing down the beds; should however the beds become hard, or the earth cemented, as is frequently the case in our clay lands, they must be broke and the young Cotton sided, either with a scooter or the bar of a twisted plough; but your Committee contends most strenuously, not only from observation and experience, but upon every principle of reason and analogy, that when the beds keep loose and mellow, it is unnecessary and indeed injurious to plough them down at all. Hoeing should follow ploughing as soon as possible, chopping through and thinning at first to two and three afterwards to one and two stalks.

The regular distance however to which Cotton should be reduced, must depend entirely upon the quality of the soil in which it is growing; but the most useful distance in this country is from 6 to 18 inches, in the drill, and from 2½ to 3 feet in the row. There is one unerring rule by which the Cotton grower must be guided, viz: his Cotton must have sufficient distance for the admission of the genial rays of the sun and the free circulation of air. The second ploughing should be deep and thorough, throwing as much loose earth to the young Cotton as it can well support. The hoeing likewise should be thorough and systematic, bringing the Cotton to a regular distance of one stalk, *cutting every sprig of grass*, and adding dirt to the Cotton. The third ploughing and hoeing should not be dissimilar to the second.

Should the planter be reduced to the necessity from grass and weeds, to plough his Cotton a fourth time, it ought to be done with scrapers, by deep ploughing late in the season, the Cotton is kept growing, and its early maturity interrupted; but earlier in the season, no one will presume to doubt the propriety of deep ploughing. It turns up and brings in contact with the fibrous roots of the Cotton, many of the nutricious qualities of the earth, which could not be effected by shallow ploughing, also it has greatly the advantage in preventing lands from washing.

The Committee takes the liberty to remark, that Cotton ought not to suffer a single day for work, because it is destructive to the best interest of any planter, to have its growth retarded; but to push it by every possible means from its commencement till it is laid by; causing its early blooming and early maturity; and have it thus early prepared for frost, is one of the most essential duties to the Cotton grower.

The Committee would again remark, that if the planter can so manage his Cotton crop, as to procure blossoms between the 15th and 20th of June, and frost should keep off till about the same time in October, under ordinary seasons and circumstances, he may calculate on a good crop; but if killing frost should fall by the middle of October, and he has so neglected his crop, as not to obtain its early maturity, he may rest assured under the best seasons, his crop in this climate, will be short.

Your Committee recommended deep and early topping of Cotton, thereby throwing the sap more immediately into the branches, causing the bolls to grow larger and mature sooner.

The process of picking should commence early, and too much care cannot be taken in the operation. It is a fact, that no one will for a moment doubt, that the certainty of obtaining the best market price, depends greatly upon the pains taken in picking, in separating the stained from the white Cotton, and avoiding the trash.

The Committee recommend, that the yellow or stained Cotton should be separated from the white, even after it gets into the gin-house, should they be unavoidably mixed during the picking. Small hands may be appropriately employed in this business; and all hands might be thus employed on wet days. Your Committee speak from experience, in saying the difference in the market price, between the stained and fair Cotton is very trifling when in separate lots, but when mixed, it is astonishing how the sale of the whole is injured, a "little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Certainly no one is so totally blind to his own interest, as to mix his frost-bitten Cotton, with any other kind.

During the picking process, your Committee would recommend to keep as nearly as possible apace with the opening of the Cotton, avoid storms, rains, &c. Should any Cotton be gathered too damp for the gin, they recommend it to be dried in the shade, rather than the sun, for the obvious reason that the sun will bleach, and bleached Cotton will not command as good a price in market, as the rich cream colored.

In ginning too much care cannot be taken; if it be done carelessly, when the Cotton is either damp or too dry, its staple is injured and price diminished.

In conclusion, your Committee would most respectfully recommend, that no planter should sell his Cotton immediately after the samples are drawn form the hard pressed bags. It is astonishing to see the difference in their appearance in one day, or even a few hours, after exposure to the atmospheric air.

S. V. Cain, *Chairman.*

In the northern parts of France, corn, considered only as forage and without any view to the gathering of the grain, offers one of the most precious resources imaginable, for green food in the stables of oxen, cows, and even horses. By planting it successively, every fifteen or twenty days, on the waste land, from the first of May to the middle of July, they procure, during three or four months, an abundance of the best green food that can be grown. It is necessary for this to manure the land in the spring, or the corn in the hill. Plant it in rows about two feet apart, and with the plough and the hoe. Care should be taken to keep the land in perfect order, in which case an excellent crop of wheat may be obtained after this crop. It should be cut when the male flowers (the tassel) begin to show their points at the top of the plant, and you may continue to cut after it is in full tassel. If there is a superfluity of it, the surplus should be dried, and will make a good food for cattle in the winter. I cannot, after my experience, too highly recommend to farmers this mode of using corn, which adds to the advantage of maintaining the cattle for many months that of a great augmentation of manure.—*Farm. Register.*

From the (Eng.) Gardeners' Chronicle.

Comparison of Manures.

Messrs. Boussingault and Payen have lately produced an elaborate memoir upon the comparative value of different kinds of manure. An abstract only of it has as yet reached us, the substance of which is as follows:—These chemists regard nitrogen as the element whose presence is of the greatest importance in manure, and every substance capable of furnishing it becomes valuable in an agricultural view, provided that substance can extricate azotised products in a soluble or volatilizable state. If, however, the nitrogen is incapable of entering into putrid fermentation, and of so furnishing ammoniacal salts and other azotised combination, the substance containing it can be of no use for manure; as is proved by the shale of the coal measures, which contains considerable quantities of nitrogen, and yet has absolutely no effect as a manure. Hence the value of a manure is to be determined by the power it possesses of yielding ammonia; putrid urine, for instance, one of the most energetic of fertilizing principles, yields carbonate of ammonia; and guano, that rich compound which for centuries has given fertility to the arid sands of the Peruvian coast, consists almost entirely of salts with an ammoniacal base. The authors do not undervalue the importance of other substances, such as alkalies or earthy salts; on the contrary, they admit their presence to be indispensable to the growth of plants; nevertheless, it is to ammonia that they assign by far the most importance. The following table gives the result of their inquiry in respect to a considerable number of substances, and shows how many loads of each are required in order to produce the same effect as 100 loads of common farm yard dung. We have omitted from these atbles a few substances which, not occurring in this country, have no interest for farmers and gardeners in G. B.

A Table of Manures,

Showing the numbers of loads required in both the moist (or ordinary) and dried (or prepared) states, to equal 100 loads of farm yard dung, so far as the quantity of nitrogen is concerned.

	Moist.	Dried.
Pea straw	22	100
Sainfoin straw	83	361
Vetch straw	39	174
Wheat straw	166	650
Do.	81	367
Do., lower joints	97	453
Do. upper joints, with the heads after thrashiug	30	137
Rye straw	235	975
Do., of 1841	95	390
Oat straw	142	541
Barley straw	173	750
Wheat chaff	47	207
Jerusalem artichoke straw	108	453
Broom	32	142
Green beet leaves, (*fanes*)	80	43
Potato leaves	72	84
Carrot leaves	47	66
Heath leaves	22	102
Sea wrack	46	138
Do.	42	123
Do.	28	85
Do. fresh from the sea	74	
Malt dust	8	39
Buried clover roots	24	110
Flax cake	7	32
Rape cake	8	35
Fish cake	74	322
Grease cake	11	49
Beet root pulp	35	154
Do.	105	154
Potato pulp	76	100
Starch water		571
Do.		645
Starch refuse	111	107
Do.	24	
Dunghill drainings	67	126
Sawdust of acacia	137	513
Do.	173	629
Do. of fir wood	250	886
Do.	173	629
Sawdust of oak	74	256
Solid cow dung	125	84
Cow urine	90	51
Mixed cow dung	97	75
Solid horse dung	72	88
Horse urine	15	15
Mixed horse dung	54	64
Do. pig dung	63	57
Do. sheep dung	36	65
Do. goat dung	18	49
Pigeon dung	4	21
Liquid Flemish manure	210	
Do.	181	
Belloni's poudrette	10	44
Oyster shells	125	487
Marl	78	377
Dry muscular flesh	3	13
Cod salted	5	17
Do., pressed and dried	2	10
Blood soluble	3	12
Do., liquid	13	
Do.	14	
Do., coagulated and pressed	8	11
Do., dry insoluble	2	11
Feathers	2	11
Cow's hair	2	12
Woollen rags	2	9
Horn raspings	2	12
Cockchafers	12	14
Bones, boiled (*fondus*)	5	25
Do., moist	7	
Do., fat	6	
Glue refuse	75	213
Glue dross (*mare de colle*)	10	34
Graves	3	15
Animal black of the manufacturers	37	95
Animalized black	36	98
Noir des camps (?)	32	65

Proper Improvement of Land.—It always gives us great pleasure to record any facts which go to show the great advantage to be derived from properly cultivating land. There is no truth in American Agriculture, we think, more certain, than that as a whole, we cultivate too much land for either the improvement of our soil, or the prosperity of our pockets. On this point there is a marked difference between the best farmers abroad, and those of our own country. *Here*, the money made from the farm, if not wanted at once for the payment of debts, goes to purchase more land—*there*, the annual profits are far the greater part of them immediately applied to the improvement of the soil; and this fact accounts in a great measure for the acknowledged average superiority of their crops over ours.—The United States have the finest soils in the world; by good husbandry they can be made the most productive; but this will not be until the farmer ceases to desire the possession of all the land that adjoins him. There has been an article going the rounds of the papers, written by a Connecticut farmer, stating that the productions and expenses of two farms of 25 and 100 acres, the first well cultivated, and the last in the ordinary manner; and the result is what any one might anticipate, viz: a decided advantage in the summing up, in favor of the farm of 25 acres. Every well cultivated farmer's garden, is an annual proof that he would derive greater profit from a smaller farm fully improved, than from a large one gone over in the common mode. The immense produec, that may be drawn from a small quantity of thoroughly tilled land is as yet scarcely known in this country; instances, however, are occasionally given that show what might be done, were more correct opinions and a better practice on this subject, to prevail. As a case in point, we abridge from the Ithaca Journal, an account of the varieties of articles cultivated in a garden of that place.

The piece of ground was 100 by 200 feet, but a large part of it, (or 5000 feet of the 20,000,) is occupied by building, yards, &c.; on the remainder is grown, strawberry, many varieties, and an abundance; raspberries, 4 kinds; gooseberries, 12 or 14 kinds; currants, 3 varieties; filberts, 4 kinds; 2 early apple trees; 8 pear trees, 4 kinds; 8 cherry trees, 4 kinds; 2 apricots; 5 plum trees, best kinds; 10 peach trees; 4 quince trees; 14 grape vines; 2 asparagus beds, with rhubarb, sea kales, and a variety of sweet and medicinal plants. Most of these fruits produce abundantly, and some of them much more than is required by the family. In the department of flowering shrubs and bulbous roots, are a dozen varieties of roses, lilacs, altheas, snowballs, almonds, dog-wood, honey suckles, peonies, tulips, crocus, crown imperial narcissus, and of annual flowers more than 50 varieties. The ground appropriated to trees, shrubs and flowers is not crowded, but there is room for many more. In the vegetable department was grown lettuces, radishes, cress, parsneps, carrots, vegetable oysters, beets, onions, summer squashes, cucumbers, musk and water melons, egg plants, okre, cabbage, brocoli, cauliflower, celery, &c. &c.

This is what we call occupying the whole ground, and in this case there was doubtless much pleasure as well as profit derived from this small piece of land. There is no surer way to keep up kind feelings among neighbors than an exchange of the thousand civilities such gardens enable the proprietors to bestow; and of this one may be certain, the children who are accustomed to the enjoyment of fruit and flowers at home, to their cultivation and potection, are never a pest in the gardens of their neighbors; never stealing or plundering the choicest fruits, never destroying or mutilating the most valuable flowers.

In every point of view then, the thorough cultivator is a gainer; in his comforts, in his pleasures, and in his profits. Let those who covet large farms, think of these things; let them examine facts, and decide accordingly. The capabilities of our lands can never be fully understood, or the amounts of products we might offer for sale, known, until a more perfect system of farming shall be made common.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Rail road orders in Baltimore, 13½ per ct. discount.

Inquiry—Rotation of Crops.

In our last, we replied to all the inquiries of our correspondent, except that in relation to the subject of *Rotation of Crops*, and this it shall be our purpose now to answer, asking, at the same time, indulgence for any errors into which we may incidentally fall. The question is put to us thus:

["What rotation would best answer, where, for instance, Indian corn, wheat, rye, or oats, clover or timothy, constitutes the product of a farm, together with limited grazing—and so as will apply to each county in the state in reference to the different soils and products of each?"]

As we premised in our last article, for want of the requisite information, we shall be compelled to treat of soils in classes, generally, leaving it to individual proprietors to apply our remarks to their particular soils. Before we go farther we may observe, that the very rotation indicated by the question itself, would be an admirable one; nor do we know one better calculated to retain the integrity of the soil, provided care be taken in the accumulation and application of manures. So far as our observation and experience goes—so far as reliance may be placed upon the information of the best informed practical agriculturists, land which may be in sufficiently good heart to produce *good* crops of clover, by a rotation, embracing a crop of corn, the ground being previously manured, a crop of wheat, rye, or oats, either to be followed by clover, the latter to be turned in the second year, may be thus, not only kept in good condition, but will be improved. But to ensure this state of things, it is necessary that lime should form a constituent property of such soil, and consequently that, if it be not present in it, a dressing of that mineral must be given to it. We are among those who believe, that without lime no soil can be brought to a state of *permanent fertility*, and that any soil by its use may be made so, provided, it also receive suitable quantities of alimentary manures. Nay, in various instances, under certain circumstances, we believe that land may be made more fertile than it was when first cleared, and that, by a judicious system of cropping, looking alike to rotation and manuring, it may be so continued for any given length of time.

It is a received maxim in husbandry, that neither wheat, rye, nor oats, should follow each other in succession; and we are prepared to go still farther and say, that each of these grains should be followed by *clover*; that the clover should not be ploughed in until the second year; and that wherever either may follow the other, that buckwheat should be previously sown upon the stubble, and ploughed in when in blossom, so as to provide pasture for the succeeding plants. Buckwheat is known to be one of those broad leaf plants, which derive a considerable portion of its food from the atmosphere, and, therefore, it may be concluded that if it be turned in when in bloom, before the formation of its seed, that it will restore to the earth not only what it received from its bosom, but all that which it had abstracted from the air, and which by the bye is of much moment.

We are aware, that *corn*, *wheat*, and *clover*, upon what is termed wheat lands: Corn, rye, or oats, and clover upon others, is the general rotations pursued; but then, there are those who intermit clover, until a second crop of small grain has been grown. This is wrong, and should never be permitted to occur in the husbandry of any one, who wishes to keep up the fruitfulness of his land. Occasions may, to be sure, arise, where a farmer cannot seed down his grain-field to clover; but in all such cases, it should be his policy, after cutting his grain, to plough in the stubble as soon thereafter as possible, sow it in buckwheat, and plough that in, as we have before prescribed. This course would not only have a tendency to cleanse the soil of weeds, but to improve its powers of productiveness, and render it competent to sustain, in healthful vegetation, almost any crop the succeeding year.

As advantageous as we believe the turning in of the buckwheat would prove, we do not desire to be understood as wishing to substitute it for a clover-ley: on the contrary, we hold it as absolutely essential to successful farming, that clover should be the third crop of every field, and that, after being cut, or depastured, for two successive seasons, it should be ploughed in; and in order to make it the more effective, we would not disturb the after-math, either by the scythe or the grazing of cattle, but would, always, immediately after cutting the first crop, sow plaister on the field, and thereby push forward the vegetable carpet to a luxuriant growth.

The *rotation* of one of the most successful farmers in the State of New York, is wheat, on a clover-ley, corn, manured, oats, or rye, and clover, and so on. Thus once in five years, each of his fields receives a dressing of manure and a clover-ley. His manuring consists of stable and barn yard manure and ashes; the latter acting as a substitute for lime. His soil is a light sand, but owing to this treatment, and its periodically receiving the dressing of ashes named, its texture has been so meliorated as to produce wheat equally as well as lands more peculiarly adapted to its culture. Thus has he demonstrated with a truth that defies refutation, that even the constitutional defects of soil may be overcome by art, and it be made to adapt itself to vegetable wants.

So far as timothy meadows may be concerned, we would remark, that, whenever the timothy may have run out, so far as to render the yield of hay no longer an object, they should be broken up, and if sufficiently dry for such tillage, should be subjected to the same rotation of crops as the rest of the farm.

We conceive that a rotation of crops is just as necessary with one kind of soil as with another, and are therefore, saved the necessity of entering into any course of particularization.

We apprehend that grazing, whether pursued extensively or to a limited extent, should not induce a material change in the system of rotation. The stock grazed might if proper care were taken of their manure, enable the farmer to carry on his operations the more rapidly; but could not in the least operate so as to dispense with any crop in the rotation, each being essential to the attainment of the ends in view, to wit, the varying of the crops produced, in order that, by giving place to different families of vegetables, each may find the peculiar pabulum in which it delights, and the contribution to the earth of such substances as are convertible into manure, from which it may replenish the nutriment which had been previously drawn out of it by crops of various kinds.

We incline to the opinion that much good would result from the practice, if a few bushels of lime, or plaister, were spread with the manure each spring when it is being prepared to be carried out on the corn ground: and, indeed, we believe too, that great benefit would arise if a few bushels of lime to the acre were sown each spring on the growing wheat or rye.

As connected with this subject, we will suggest, that if the fields in which either of these grains are grown, were harrowed and rolled immediately after the thaw in the spring, that the per centage from winter-killing would be greatly diminished. If both of these operations cannot be conveniently performed, rolling, at all events, should be, as it not only restores to the earth most of the plants thrown out by the winter, and thus saves them to culture, but renders the ground much better for the action of the cradlers.

Let the system of rotation be whatsoever it may, there is one thing certain, and which cannot be too emphatically impressed upon the minds of farmers—it is this—that they should make the accumulation of manure a principal part of the business of their farms, and when accumulated, they should be equally regardful of its preservation. Every thing subject to decomposition is not only convertible into manure, but competent to promote vegetable growth; so that, with this broad definition of what is manure, or susceptible of becoming so, the careful, pains-taking farmer need not be at a loss for materials to increase his dung piles, or to prepare the wherewith to improve his lands.

We extract the following sketches from the correspondence of a Mr. Brown, of New Hampshire, to the Farmer's Monthly Visitor. They will no doubt interest many of our Virginia friends, shewing as they do the sentiments of an intelligent man from that thrifty portion of our land, on the subject of the improvements now making in their systems of agriculture by some of the enlightened farmers of the Old Dominion. The hints under the head of "Deficiency of Comforts," should not be lost sight of.

Virginia Farming.

Leaving the river, and travelling nearly south, I passed through extensive timber forests on bottom lands, which, when cleared, prove of the best quality. On my way lay a plantation belonging to a nephew of Col. Taliaferro, the present member of Congress, but now occupied by a Mr. Brown. On this plantation seven thousand bushels of corn and fifteen hundred bushels of wheat have been raised this season. A few miles farther south I tarried two or three days on one of the plantations of Dr.—— Murphy, a gentleman of much agricultural as well as medicinal skill, possessing vast landed estates, and who has set an example which is already working a revolution in the modes of husbandry in the section of country in which he resides. As the land is generally flat, and consequently wet, he is ditching round large tracts of "old field," fencing, manuring and plowing, and endeavoring to bring them back to vegetable life, and is determined no longer to act upon the principle which always *takes* but never *gives*. What is uncommon, he has a fine barn and granary, a garden handsomely laid out and well tended, and a thrifty orchard. The house, a neat cottage, overshadowed by lofty locusts, and standing nearly in the centre of a field of corn containing one hundred and fifty acres, has a most quiet and inviting appearance. From this point, fields beyond fields rise to the sight,

"Far as the circling eye can shoot around,
Unbounded tossing in a flood of corn."

Every planter I conversed with in this region stated to me his conviction that their systen of farming is wrong; that they attempt to cultivate too much—that their lands are rapidly becoming, or have already become, impoverished, and that they do not understand the method of renovating them, and that each succeeding year brings less and less under their present practice. Melancholy as is this picture, the whole aspect of things, as you travel through much of Virginia, Maryland, and probably all the Southern States, proves it to be true. Thousands upon thousands of acres lie in "old fields," lands which have been worn out by successive crops of corn and tobacco, with scarcely the appearance of verdure upon them, not affording even a pasturage for sheep worthy of the name. My host informed me that if his field brought him fifteen bushels to the acre he should consider it a good crop! The land is a light, sandy loam, and is as capable of porducing fifty or sixty bushels to the acre as fifteen, if rightly cultivated. A new impulse, however, has been infused into many minds. Agricultural papers are sent for—compost heaps are gathered—lime, plaster, and ashes are introduced, and a spirit of inquiry is aboad in the land. But experiments will be combatted by ignorance and prejudice, and many years will elapse before their fields will be divided into "convenient lots,"—their fodder housed, their cattle stocked, and their manure saved. But the conviction that they are in error, is a great point gained, and we cannot but hope that, eventually, it will embrace and correct the most prejudiced minds.

In another part of the state which I have more recently, visited, Fairfax county, the spirit of inquiry, and desire for improvemet is manifested. Recently, a number of individuals, practical farmers, from the state of New York, have purchased large tracts of the worn-out lands in the vicinity of the court-house, and have commenced a system of operations which at once awakened the surrounding husbandmen to new efforts, and enhanced the price of land. They have settled upon the lands, erected barns, divided the extensive fields, introduced better implements, and are setting examples of industry and carefulness, which are giving a new aspect to all the adjacent country.

A noble Example.—Travelling through Fairfax, into Prince William county, I sojourned three days at the hospitable mansion of Alfred Ball, Esq. Here I found myself upon one of the old Virginia plantations, with all the substantials about me which go to make life comfortable and happy. His homestead consists of about fifteen hundred acres, containing all the varieties of soil common in that part of the state, and watered by the Bull Run river, which flows nearly through the centre of the estate. His house, a model of the old Virginia, palace-like mode of building, stands upon a gentle eminence, overlooking every part of the plantation. Around it is a handsome area, planted with fruit trees and shrubbery, among which are interspersed numerous bee hives. About one half of this estate fell to Mr. B. by inheritance, and while walking over a large tract on which the new, thickset clover had almost hid the ground, he informed me that when he came upon it there was not a field which would produce crop enough to pay the expenses of cultivation. When his determination to cultivate it was made known, his friends remonstrated against such a step, and predicted starvation as the result. But with most commendable ambition he said he had an irrepressible desire to restore what had been lost upon the lands of his ancestors, through neglect partly, and the want of a proper knowledge of the true modes of husbandry; and that he could not sit down and appropriate the labors of others, with their improvements and results, with that satisfaction and contentedness which he fancied he should realize, after overcoming the difficulties which surrounded him by his own energies and industry. How nobly he has succeeded—how the once barren waste now pours into his lap the full reward of all his labors and cares, may be seen by a ramble over portions of his plantation. Still, it must be borne in mind that this is Virginia improvement, and will not bear contrasting with a well managed New England farm. It will be noticed by the remaks which follow, that, notwithstanding he considers himself amply repaid, by the crops produced, for any extra labor bestowed, the capabilities of the soil have been nothing like fairly tested.

Mr. Ball cultivates only about four hundred acres. One hunded he plants with corn, the average yield of which is twenty bushels to the acre. He usually sows one hundred and fifty acres in wheat, the average crop of which is not over five bushels to the acre; seeds a bushel and a peck. On these crops, with the other necessary labor of the plantation, eight efficient men, six horses, and three yoke of oxen, are employed. There are no stones. Immediately in front of his house he has enclosed a field containing one hundred acres. This he calls his pet field; and is to be thoroughly dressed and tended in future, in preference to every other part of the farm. Here he has commenced the new system of cultivation, in which he expects to be greatly aided by a careful perusal of the Visiter, of which he is a subscriber. He reasons in this manner. He now seeds 150 acres with wheat, and obtains five bushels to the acre, and an aggregate of seven hundred and fifty bushels. Now, he says, if by extra dressing and labor he can increase the crop to fifteen bushels to the acre, (and of which there can be little doubt,) there will be an aggregate of two thousand two hundred fifty bushels, and a net gain of *fifteen hundred bushels*, or nearly so, taking into the account the value of the extra quantity of straw. Now if this reasoning be correct, and I have no doubt the result would prove it so, it shows at a glance the great importance of cultivating a less quantity of land, and of bestowing upon that more than all the labor which has been bestowed upon a much larger quantity. The same process will hold good with respect to all other crops as well as that of wheat. Mr. B. will open an account of debt and credit with this field, and such minutes as will show the cost and kind of dressing, the amount of labor expended, the planting, sowing, reaping, &c. of all of which he has engaged to furnish me a paper, which shall be forwarded to you in due time when I receive it.

Deficiency of Comforts at the South.—With all the advantages, however, of a most generous soil, and a mild and genial climate, with good markets for all the produce they can spare, the planters through all the South lack many of the comforts and elegancies of life which are a *common* blessing throughout New England. Their houses are in the first place loosely constructed, and there is generally a carelessness about making the necessary repairs, which gives them a dilapidated appearance, in one or two years after their erection. During the short, but frequently severe cold weather, they are cheerless and uncomfortable tenements. They seldom have barns, and what I believe it still more rare, wood-houses. The consequence is, in regard to the want of the first, that their stock acquires much more feeding than would be necessary if housed during the long, cold storms of rain, hail and snow which always prevail in the winter, and then come out lean in the spring, and unprofitable for milk or labor. But the wood-house, which to the thrifty New England house-wife, is deemed indispensable, cannot be expected, where the animals themselves are denied a shelter. The want of it, however, is often a source of vexation, and is bad economy. On many plantations the wood is brought up from time to time, just in sufficient quantities to afford a scanty supply, and used in its green state—or, if collected in considerable quantities, suffered to lie exposed to all weathers, and consequently much of the time unfit for use. But particularly as regards many of their domestic arrangements—that peculiar methodizing, and those thousand nameless comforts and conveniences which give home an air and delight above all other places, there seems to be an indifference which is altogether inexplicable. And this is often the case where there is wealth sufficient, not only to ensure the comforts of life, but to introduce the Graces themselves. But in the improved mode of husbandry abroad, which shall bring neatness and method into the corners, and under the fences, of every field, we may hope to see a corrresponding improvement in the out-buildings, as well as the kitchen, dairy and parlor. To make note, however, of all to which my observation extended, would, perhaps, make my remarks out of place in your paper, and occupy too much of your space.

Leaving Prince William, I passed through the pleasant village of Aldie, in Loudoun county, the late residence of the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, for more than twenty years a member of Congress from the Loudoun district. This gentleman has done much for the agricultural interest in this section. The grounds about the house are laid out and planted with great taste, and are all under the highest state of cultivation. A little north of this village commences that portion of country denominated the Short Hills, well known by wheat growers in "all these parts" as *the* great, if not the *greatest*, wheat growing country in the Union. It is, emphatically, a rolling country—a complete succession of Short Hills, in every direction, as far as the eye can reach. When I passed over it, (the 15th October,) the farmers were sowing, and often upon reaching the top of a hill the same scene which I had witnessed twenty times before presented itself, of six or eight horses and ploughs in cheerful motion, followed by the sowers with their bags upon their shoulders. There are few slaves is this section of the State. The houses are comparatively comfortable—we often see good barns, and that air of neatness, inseparable from the Quaker habits, pervades every thing. Their manner of renovating the soil is by turning in clover and the application of plaster. They make little account of any other manures. The price of land, from this point to the base of the Blue Ridge, ranges from thirty to fifty dollars an acre, in quantities suitable for farms. This affords an idea of the crops they are capable of producing.

English Agriculture.—Whatever opinion we may form of Britain—her pride, arrogance, insolence, presumption, vanity—faults, too, that will have to be amended within ten years by the cumpulsory process of a general alliance of nations against her; yet we must all confess that her agriculture is the most stupendous thing under heaven! When it is remembered that the crop of turnips grown in Norfolk alone is greater than the value of her trade with China; that the market price of the geese brought from the Lincolnshire fens, is more than her trade with Denmark; that you shall see as a common thing a hundred acres of turnips or a hundred acres of beans, or thirty acres of cabbage in a single field—a farm of 300 acres all mown—or a farm of the same size, 300 acres, all in crops—the live stock on a single farm worth $50,000, twenty horses, employed on one farm every working day in the year, and by means of thrice ploughing (heavy clays) turning 900 acres in a single year; I say, when this is remembered, it will be seen that "great" as Britain is in everything, the superlative degree of greatness is in her agriculture—in her soil, naturally poor, but made rich by the application of capital and unwearied assiduity, good sense and enterprise. While in this country, we fail most from the want of capital, and from the circumstance, that agriculture does not rank as an employment with others—especially with trade—it is not valued as it ought to be. The English contend, that it was never so valued in a democratic country; agriculture being, in their estimation, substantially an aristocratic employment; and it must be confessed that this is true of England. To be wanting in the dignity conferred by landed possessions, is, to want that which conducts to the highest offices and the most exclusive society. The term country gentleman, is in England almost an actual patent of precedence; and so far do they carry this, that no man in trade can marry into a family of landed descent and possessions, unless he add to wealth, an eminent character for talent.—*Farmer's Monthly Visiter.*

A new and Important Agricultural Invention.

John Hernly's Patent Double Sheared Corn Plough Cultivator.—This is a machine for hoeing corn and potatoes, cotton, tobacco, &c. that in plain ground will save one half of the labor necessary in common modes of culture. It finishes each row by once going over it, and the shears, may be set so as to accommodate themselves to any distance between the rows, and give any desired form to the hills, either flat, round or conical. With this instrument one man will on an average in one day with one or two horses, hoe from six to eight acres of corn in the most approved manner.

The inventor of the Plough Cultivator is a German farmer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, living in a community of the most prosperous and wealthy agriculturists in the United States. This gentleman, disabled from field and farm labor by an accident, at his leisure moments set about the invention and construction of a machine for saving the labor of hand hoeing.

The certificate of eighty citizen farmers of Pennsylvania and Ohio gives assurance that "Hernly's Patent Corn Plough Cultivator" is worthy of the highest praise and patronage. "It saves (they say) one half the labor, and performs the work in the best manner possible. It possesses a decided advantage over common ploughs, being lighter and more easily to keep in its place in hilly, sideling or stumpy ground."

The proprietors of the patent right for the State of New Hampshire and the tier of towns in Vermont on the west side of Connecticut river are Messrs Nesmith, George, Hale and Shaw of Franklin, N. H. They have commenced the manufacture of the Plough Cultivator, and will be able to vend with the right to use them at about twelve dollars each.

The way the knowledge of this instrument has extended to New Hampshire was in this wise: Samuel Murray, Esq. who left Franklin about two years ago to seek a better fortune at the South than he had recently found here, travelling in the interior of Pennsylvania, saw Mr. Hernly's Cultivator advertised in some public place. It occurred to him if there was merit in the invention that it might furnish for him a good business. He saw the operation of the implement, and he negotiated a bargain to divide the avails of the sales with Mr. Hernly, who was not himself so well adapted to traffic in the right as he was to invent the instrument. Mr. Murray travelled to the west and south the better part of a year; and in that time, as the exclusive agent of the invention, he is stated to have sold in rights in seven of the States to the value of between 20,000 and $30,000. His success was evidence of the high value of the machine. If it operates as stated by those who have tried it, the invention will be of immense value to cultivators in the cotton and corn fields of the South, and in the extensive prairies of the West.

Mr. Hale, the agent for the purchasers and owners of the Patent Corn Plough Cultivator in this State, writes us as follows:

Franklin, December 22, 1841.

Hon. Isaac Hill:—*Dear Sir*—Since I was at your office with a model of "Hernly's Patent Corn Plough Cultivator," we have had some of the Ploughs made and had an opportunity of using one several days while the frost was out of the ground, to the satisfaction of all the farmers in the vicinity who witnessed the operation; and should you think their recommendation of the article of sufficient interest to the agricultural community to give it an insertion in your "Visitor," you are at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,

Robert Hale.

We the undersigned, agriculturalists, have witnessed the operation of "Hernly's Patent double sheared Corn Plough Cultivator," owned by George W. Neswith, Esq. and others of Franklin, N. H. and cheerfully recommend it to the public as an article of great utility in the cultiva-

tion of corn and potatoes. We are satisfied from the operation that more than one half of the labor usually laid out in the hoeing of corn may be saved by this plough; and we are fully satisfied that in the cultivation of potatoes three fourths of the labor, in the common mode of culture, may be saved by this article, where land is not too rocky or stumpy, as the potatoes may be covered, and nearly all of the labor of hoeing may be performed by it.

Henry Burley, John Taylor, Isaac Hale, James Bayley, Joshua Heath, jr., Nathan Plumer, Enoch Holt, Amos W Sargent, Hiram Morrill.—*Hill's Visitor.*

SUBSOIL PLOUGH.—I, too, was so fortunate as to be present at the trial of Ploughs at the late Exhibition of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and can bear testimony to the superiority of the centre-draught plough for the purpose of cultivating the land preparatory to sowing, but whether it is equally suitable for stirring fallowed land, when it is necessary that the furrows should be set more on edge that the drag might take a greater hold upon them, remains a question, which ought, however, to be solved. Why does not Mr. Prouty take means to show the powers of his plough under various circumstances and in different soils? The premiums he has obtained, and the desire which it is natural he should feel to bring his plough into notice and competition with others, ought to operate as a strong inducement to him to use every means in his power for this purpose.

But my present object is, just to say, the subsoil plough, with its operations, have convinced me that the system of stirring the hard pan is about to become the value of the rent of our land to us; and the thing is at once so complete and manifest, that it must have struck every beholder with surprise. Many had their doubts as to the feasibility of turning the next furrow-slice on to the loosened earth of the subsoiled furrow, thinking it probable that the work may be harder and the land might not lie so smoothly; but such was not the case, for the furrow was turned as easily and laid as evenly as though no subsoiling had been practised. But, only just think for a moment of the effect which the system will have on the tap-rooted plants; and more especially on the growth of the potatoe, when deposited on the loosened soil of the furrow and covered with manure, which will be carried down by every rain to the tap-roots of the plants imbedded in it, instead of the sets being laid upon the hard pan of the soil, at the depth of a few inches only, as they now are. I should expect that it will be the means of adding many thousand bushels to our crops, especially in a time of drought, enabling us to cope with "the Green mountain boys," who find it by no means an uncommon occurrence to turn up from 1000 to 1800 bushels to the acre! Where are these subsoil ploughs to be obtained?

Farmers' Cabinet. JOHN DAVIS.

SURFACE MANURING.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register.

In your Weekly Register, dated the 12th of this month, I find that one of your South Carolina correspondents has requested me to inform him, "*whether I have made any farther experiments*" in addition to those which I mentioned in your second volume, relative to the surface application of manure; "*and what my present opinion is on that subject?*" It gratifies me to reply that I *have* made some similar experiments since that time and have witnessed several made by others—all of which, without a single exception, contribute to confirm the opinion there expressed—that surface manuring is best. It is true that nearly all these trials were made on cow-penned land, and in the following manner. The pens were made as early in the spring as it is customary to pen cattle; during the season they were kept of the same size, and the same number of cattle penned in them. They were removed at regular intervals of time, when they were alternately ploughed up and left unploughed. In the following spring they were planted in corn—to be followed by wheat in the fall; and in all these cases both the corn and the wheat on the unploughed pens were so much better than what grew where the pens had been ploughed up, that the lines of each pen might be traced as plainly as if the fences had still been standing. These are indisputable facts, and are now so generally known in my part of the country, that it is now a very rare thing to see cow-pen ploughed up as soon as the fence is removed.

Still I am aware that "*the derisive stare of incredubility*" which seems to have so much annoyed your South Carolina correspondent, will be equally excited against myself, in some parts of our country far north of him. But if he will take my advice, he will e'en let them deride or stare as may best suit their fancy; for such persons generally belong to a class of men far too happy in their own conceits to receive the smallest benefit from any thing that either he or I could say on this, or any other subject. For his own satisfaction, however, I will respectfully suggest, that if he will examine the matter further, he will find, that the "modus operandi" of manures applied to the surface of land can be explained on philosophical principles, in a manner quite as satisfactory as any other fact in relation to manures, notwithstanding the prevalent opinion amongst his acquaintances may be directly opposed to his own. I remain, dear sir, yours, very sincerely, JAMES M. GARNETT.

November 20th, 1841.

DISEASES OF HORSES.—HILLING CORN.

The charlatanism practised in the medical treatment of horses readily accounts for the unfortunate termination of most of their diseases. At least such is the conclusion deducted from my limited experience.

The first horse I ever owned contracted an inflamation of the lining membrane of the eye, from exposure in severe winter weather, and the action of the reflected rays of the sun when the ground was covered with snow. Every one who witnessed the progress of the film which rendered his vision hourly more obscure, insisted on the immediate and free application of burnt alum. The remedy was tried, persisted in, and in a fortnight the animal was stone-blind. I reflected afterwards how injudiciously I had acted in yielding to current opinions when they were opposed to the principles of nature. Here was a horse, affected with an acute disease of a sensitive tissue, due in a great measure to a constitutional affection, yet treated as though the part was destitute of vitality, and without any reference to the state of the geneal system. Under different circumstances the application of burnt alum would doubtless have been very proper—that is, when the condition of the affected part demanded increased action. But the case was just reversed.

I last winter had a horse affected in a manner precisely similar, and receive identically the same advice from those around me. I determined, however, to act in accordance with my professional judgment. After proper depletion, therefore, the local inflamation was combatted by cold applications (Solutions of Sugar of Lead, &c.) and the use of necessary precautions to prevent irritation from excessive light. The active inflamation being subdued, the film, which consists of a secretion of fluid within, and thickening of, the *conjunctiva*, or membrane covering the eye, was easily removed by a solution of lunar caustic, 10 grs. to the ounce of water, applied by means of a camel's hair pencil. The recovery within a fortnight was complete.

I cannot understand why a rational method of treating all diseases of horses should not be adopted. It especially becomes the duty of the farmer-physician to investigate their diseases, rather than consign them to the "horse doctor" with disgust. The error of prescribing for a name, in entire ignorance of the proximate cause, of the malady, might soon be avoided. I seldom hear of the death of a horse where the cause of it is *professed* to be known, and still more uncommon is it to hear of an examination being made after death to clear up the mystery. But it is the physiologist and anatomist alone who can derive much benefit from opening diseased animals after death.

I may, in this place, record the result of my experience the present year in hilling corn. About one-fourth of my crop was ploughed, in consequence of its being over-run with grass. My neighbors insisted upon the necessity of it to support the stalk, or, as one of my black men expresed it, to "*export* the con." From the diversity of the soil I am unable to come to any conclusion respecting the differece in vigor of growth between the ploughed, and that cultivated with flukes only; but am satisfied, the quantity was not increased by the former process, which necessarily exacted additional labour. As to hilling the corn affording it any support, I am satisfied of its inefficiency. The corn that was ploughed was more prostrated by winds than the other—a result to be attributed, possibly, to its more exposed situation, for I do not imagine either mode of culture renders it less obnoxious to the effect of high winds.—*Cabinet.*

J. A. LOCKWOOD.

Wilmington, Delaware, October, 1841.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—A gentleman, in whose family this delicious article is prepared *secundem artem*, has furnished us with the following Recipe which we publish for the good of the whole:

Buckwheat Cakes—Have ready two cups; put 1 Tea spoon full of Tartaric Acid in one cup, 1 Teaspoonful of Soda in the other cup; add to each about 2 table spoonfulls of cold water; stir each well. Make 1 quart of Buckwheat meal into a thick batter, with moderately warm water; add the contents of one of the cups; stir it well; then pour in the contents of the other cup; stir that well also; add to the whole 1 Table spoonful of melted Butter and bake on a griddle nicely cleaned and greased with good Lard. The Batter is ready for use as soon as mixed.

MAKING CANDLES.—The season of the year has arrived for families in the country to make up their supply of candles for the year, and as much trouble and extra labor is occasioned by want of skill, I will, in order to enable people to obviate this, give some brief directions for dipping candles.

The tallow, when melted, should be ladled into a wooden vessel of convenient width and depth, which has been previously heated by filling it with boiled water for an hour or more. Fill the vessel within an inch of the top, with melted tallow, and keep it that height by by adding hot tallow or hot water. By this meals the candles will be kept of a full size at the top, and not tapering off to a point, as is often seen with country candles.

The tallow, when used for dipping candles should not be too hot. A temperature that will allow the finger to be dipped in without burning, is sufficiently hot, and at this temperature the candles will take on the tallow very fast. The wicks should be lowered into the melted tallow gradually, and should be lifted out of the tallow so slowly that when the bottom of the candles are clear from the surface of the melted tallow, no tallow will run off them. When the candles are raised quite out of the melted tallow, the tallow will run off the candles in a stream, whereas if the candles are raised out slowly, not a particle of tallow will fall from the candles. A few trials will satisfy any person in this matter. If the tallow is boiling hot, the wick will not take on the tallow to any considerable extent. When candles are raised out of the tallow rapidly, the candles will be large at the bottom, and the tallow will extend below the wick, so that when burnt in the candlestick a piece of the candle will have no wick in it; and therefore, for burning, will be useless. Where persons have no suitable wood vessel, an iron vessel will answer for a dipping vessel. When tallow has been thoroughly melted over the fire, should it be dirty or impure, throw into it, while hot, a small quantity of finely powdered alum, and in a short time a scum will be seen rising to the surface, in appearance like dirty froth—Skim this off as it rises. This scum will rise for half an hour or more. These directions are plain and easily complied with, and one trial will be satisfactory. Persons by following these directions, will save more than one half the usual labor of making candles, besides having better candles. I speak from abundant experience, and therefore with full confidence.—*Journal of Com.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—The arrivals of live Hogs at market during the week have been quite small, and sales have been confined to small lots to butchers at $4,37½ to $4,50 per 100 lbs. The receipts of killed Hogs by wagons have not been large during the week, and there are now but few in market. The sales have been principally at $4,50 to $4,75 per 100 lbs. for prime quality.

Cotton.—A sale of 50 bales Mobile of middling quality, at 9¼ cents, is the only transaction we hear of this week.

Cloverseed.—Sales of prime new Seed were made early in the week at $7,25 from stores. The market is now dull and purchasers are offering only $7. The article comes in pretty freely.

Flax Seed.—We note sales from stores at $1,37 to $1,40 per bushel.

Rice.—Sales at $3,50 per 100 lbs.

Salt.—A small cargo of Liverpool Ground Alum, received coastwise, was sold this week at 35 cents per bushel.

Sugars.—There were no auction sales this week. By private contract sales of Porto Rico have been made at $5,50 a$6,75.

Tobacco.—There has been a limited inquiry for Maryland

Tobacco during the week and the few sales have been at prices corresponding with former quotations, viz: Inferior and common Maryland at $3,50a4,50; middling to good $7,50 a$8,50; and fine $9a$13. The receipts of Ground Leaf are very light. The sales have been at $5a$7 for common to good quality and at $7,50a$8 for extra. In Ohio there is nothing doing, and quote nominally as before, viz: Common to middling $4a$5; good $5a$6,50; fine red and wrappery $7a $10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 53 hhds. Maryland and 40 hhds. Virginia—total 93 hhds.

Flour.—We are not advised of any transactions in Howard Street Flour this week. Holders of good standard brands are asking $5.87½. The receipt price is unsettled.

We hear of no sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday or today. Holders are firm at $6,12½, with a very small stock.

Grain.—No receipts of Wheat. We quote nominally at $1,20a1,27 for fair to prime reds. Corn is worth about 55a56 cts. for white, and 56 a 58 cts. for yellow. Oats are scarce and wanted, and would bring readily about 45 cts.

Provisions.—There is nothing worthy of note doing in any description of provisions. The last sale of New Mess Pork was at $11 each. Holders of Beef continue to ask last week's prices, viz. Mess is held at $10 to $10.50; No. 1 at $8 to $8,50, and Prime at $6 to $6.50. The transactions in Bacon are very small. We quote prime Western assorted at 3 to 4 cents; Sides at 3 to 4 cents; Hams at 4 to 7 cents as in quality, and Shoulders at 2 to 3 cents. The last sales of New Baltimore cured Hams were at 9 cents, and of Sides at 5½ cents, both cash. We quote both Western and Baltimore cured No. 1 Lard in kegs at 6½ to 7 cts., and in barrels at 6 to 6½ cents. Western Butter is dull at 7 to 9 cents, and Glades at 10 to 20 cents as in quality.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday. The principal sales the week past have been in Wheat, of which Pennsylvania was taken at 130c per bushel, and Southern at 127c; for a day or two the market has been quiet, and we make no change in quotations. The packet now loading for Liverpool takes out Wheat as a portion of her cargo. No Rye in market, and the season for receiving and shipping Corn is over, and prices are merely nominal at last quotations. Oats in small lots from stores at 43c per bushel.—The sales of late have been at very low rates, with a view of disposing of old stocks, and without any regular prices. In the West, Hogs are selling at unusually depressed prices.—Beef Cattle, 910 head at market mostly from Virginia—sales were made at 6c. extra sold at 6½ to 7c. and a few extra pair sold at 6½c—the inferior sold as low as 4½, 124 of the above were bought for the New York market, and 142 head left over.

Mobile, Jan. 1.—Since our weekly review of Wednesday there has been a fair business doing, considering the extreme inclemency of the weather. The three days' sales amount to 3500 bales, without any material change from the prices quoted in our last. The demand for the finer descriptions still continues. About 1000 bales changed hands yesterday morning prior to the arrival of the mail with the foreign advices per Columbia. The character of these advices was such at to immediately put a stop to all operations.

At Petersburg, on Friday, sales of Tobacco leaf were at $3,50a4,50, and Logs $2.25a2.96—inspections small. Wheat scarce and prices nominal at 100a120c.

At Fredericksburg, Wheat new 125a130 cents; Flour, family $8; new mountain do. $5,70; Lowland do. $5,62½; Corn 55a56; Oats, new 35a37; Lard 9a10 cts; Bacon $6,50a7.

At Brighton (Boston) Cattle market, on Monday, there were 320 beeves.—First quality $5,50a5,75; second quality $4,75a5,25; third quality $3.50a4.50.

At New Orleans, three days, ending January 1st, the Cotton market had experienced but little change; sales were made principally in round lots, averaging middling to middling fair at 7½a8¾ cents per lb. The following quotations are continued:—*Liverpool Classifications.*—Ordinary Miss. and Lou. 7a7½; Middling 7¾a8¼; Middling Fair, 8¼a8¾; Fair to fully Fair 9¼a10; Good fair 10¼a11- Good and fine 12¼a15; N. Ala. and Tenn.—old crop 7a8; Do. new crop 8a11¼. Sugar 4¼a6c.; Molasses 18a19; Flour, superfine, on Levee, $6,25; stock light. No change in the price of Pork, and other articles of produce. Havana green Coffee 10a11c.; Rio 10¼a10½; Java 14a15. The market generally was dull.

At Richmond, Jan. 6th.—Wheat 115a120 cts.; Corn 50a55; Oats, from wagons, 45; do vessels 40. For Cattle on the hoof from $3 to $5 are the general prices; for the first quality $6 can be obtained. Mutton—There is great variation in the quality; indifferent sheep bring only from $1 to $2, while the finer qualities bring from that to $5 per head. Flour—$6a $6¼, the latter price from store.

At New York, on Saturday.—The sales of Cotton for the week are 4000 bales, with a decline of ⅛c lb—the last sales Upland and Florida have been at 7¼a9¼; Mobile and New Orleans at 8a9¼, except some fine which brought as high as 10¼a11 cts. Sales of pig Lead are making at 4a4¼ cts, lb. New Orleans Molasses is selling at 25 cents. The sales of Rice are 300 tierces at $2,75a3,12½; 100 tierc. northern rough Flaxseed sold at $12.50, and 50 clean at $13,50. Flour is dull to-day—a sale was made of Ohio, a good brand in sound hoops via New Orleans at $5,75. Wheat is yet without sale, though offered freely. A sale of old Corn at 50c. 56 lbs. new Corn is worth about the same price if delivered. A sale of Tar at $1,62½c; but Tar and Turpentine are both dull. Spirits Turpentine have become more heavy and sales have been made at 37½c cash and 39c time. Exchanges including certificates and Checks.—Boston ¼; Philadelphia 5; Baltimore 3; Washington 4¼a5; Richmond 7; Petersburg do; Norfolk do. Raleigh 5¼; Wilmington do; Charleston 1¼; Interior, S. C. 2¼a3; Augusta 3¼; Macon 15; Columbus 12¼; Savannah 2¼; Mobile 16¼; Interior Ala. 17¼; New Orleans 9, St. Louis 20; Louisville 11; Cincinnati 13¼; Nashville 15.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power, as will soon be made manifest. The price of the crusher is $35, or $38 with an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels. The price of the horse power is $50.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
de 1 Baltimore county.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t*

IMPORTED JACKS, JENNY, BROAD-TAILED AND OTHER SHEEP, BLOODED COLTS.

The subscriber is authorised to sell TWO JACKS and a JENNY. The Jacks are of the largest size, from the Island of Majorca, *sure foal getters*, and were selected in person and imported by the present owner; the Jennet is 5 years old, full 60 inches, has bred two colts in the two last years, and is now with foal to the largest Jack.

Also, Broad-tailed, full South-Down, Bakewell & Merino Sheep. The Ewes of which are with lamb to the Broad tail.

Also, the Berkshire, Andelusian, Bedford, and the large Chester county Hog, with 7 fine blooded Colts and Fillies.

PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale, 3 pair 3-4 Berkshire & 1-4 Irish Grazier, near 3 months old. Also full bred black Berkshires. S. SANDS.

HALF DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a bull sired by Mr. Beltzhoover's imported Durham bull, and out of a celebrated butter cow, believed to be part Alderney, and which gave 28 quarts of milk per day for several months after producing him. He is about 20 months old, of good size, and form. Price $25. Apply to S SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England—Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $20 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, delivera ble in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
on 24 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sneeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

TWO VALUABLE SMALL FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscribers having purchased a large Farm, wish to sell their places of residence in the county of Westmoreland, state of Virginia, lying on the great Wicomico, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river; one immediately on the river, the other on Reason's Creek, not more than a mile apart, containing 100 acres each, with every waree convenience that can be attached to land; both have large and productive coves for raising oysters; the situations are pleasant and healthy, the soil good and fertile, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, or any other produce a man may want to raise. The houses are good and new on each place, with every convenient house necessary for such farms, with a great many conveniences useless to mention, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1843. The situation of each place is suitable for owners of vessels, as there is bold water at each landing—in fact each place possesses many advantages in point of location and health. The terms may be made easy if early application be made. CYRUS HAYNIE,
de 7 m3t* WM. H. HAYNIE.

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills,	$25
Straw Cutters, from	$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power,	13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up,	$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hamse' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN COULSON, of Baltimore county, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. oc 27 tE

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR

Of the improved Ulster breed, the produce of the celebrated black sow sent out by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, county Monaghan, Ireland, as a sample of his best stock, and sired in Ireland; he is 18 months old, medium size, and good form. Price $40. Apply to S. Sands. de 8

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscribers will continue to receive orders for thier fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which see advertisement in No. 34 or 37 2d Vol. of the American Farmer.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore $21 per pair.

Their spring litters proved to be very superior animals; and have given general satisfaction—a number of which weighed from 50 to 66 lbs. at 3 months old; from 70 to 103 lbs at four months old; and from 100 to 149 lbs. at 5 months old. From the attention they propose to give to the breeding of pigs, from their valuable stock, and being determined to send none from their piggery under a fair medium size, they flatter themselves that they will continue to satisfy all persons who may favour them with orders.

All orders, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

Address T. T. GORSUCH & E. GORSUCH,
Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md.

A TREATISE ON BEE MANAGEMENT,

A valuable little work by Mr. Allen, editor of the Western Farmer & Gardener. Price 25 cts. For sale at the office of the American Farmer. ja 12

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street ,Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light Street.

Goldsborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels	$35 00
Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above	35,00
Do for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch,	60 00
Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong,	100a125
Spike Threshing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country,	50 to 75
Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when threshing,	20 to 25
Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power,	125
Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines,	150
Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 1000 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day,	20
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers,	15
Centrifugal Disseminators for spreading lime, ashes, &c.	30
Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher,	65
Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article,	30a45a75
Fanning Mills,	25a30
25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety,	3a15
Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary,	5a6,50
Harrows, hinge, V shape, common drag and improved Eng.	7a25
Drill and sowing Machines,	12a25
Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool	
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment	
Books on cultivation, and management of Stock	
TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.	

⁂ Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and perception of each article for sale. se 29

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted *bona fida*—price $150.

The *Corn Sheller and Husker* is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 3½ hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by handfuls of 6 ears at a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or shuck will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will shell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price $30.

The *Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder* is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it ever run, which was on the 22d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 1-2 bushels—the gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and compactly arranged, occupying about 3 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient meal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price $40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Orders may be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I shall invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any difference in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purpose for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841. tf OBED HUSSEY.

BERKSHIRES—DEVONS—DURHAMS.

The subscriber offers for sale a beautiful Berkshire Boar, about 9 months old, bred and raised by Messrs. Gorsuch—price $25.

Also a Sow of the same breed, bred by the same gentlemen and raised by one of their neighbors—she is not surpassed by any animal of her breed perhaps in Maryland—is 6 months old, price $30.

Also a fine Tuscarora Boar, 2 years old, which the owner assures us is a very superior animal, and such as we may well recommend. All that we have seen from the stock, were very fine animals—$25.

Also several pairs of 2 to 3 months old, from different breeders, at $20 per pair, deliverable in this city.

Several beautiful young Devons, heifers and bulls, and several Cows of 5 or 6 years old, for sale low if immediately applied for.

Several short horn Durham young Bulls and Heifers, of prices from 50 to $250, ages 5 to 30 months.

Also Bakewell Rams, 9 mos. to 4 years old, from 25 to $40; and last spring's Ewes now in lamb, $15 each. ja 12 S. SANDS.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and contsruction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

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GEORGE PAGE,

MACHINIST AND MANUFATURER;

WEST BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to fill any orders with which he may be honored; for any of the following articles with promptness. He is also prepared to sell patent rights for States or Counties, for the manufacture of any of the Machines or implements patented by him, viz.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

This is truly a most invaluable machine, and from its portable size will prove to be eminently conducive to the interests of landed gentlemen, and particularly in newly settled districts. It is capable of being carried into the woods in a wagon drawn by three or four horses, or oxen, wherever the timber may be located, and thus saving the heavy and difficult operation of transporting large logs. It can be worked by water, steam, or horse power; and so simple and strong is it in its construction, that it is not liable to get out of order, but should it do so, it is within the power of any country carpenter or smith to put it in repair again.

To give an idea of its value, he will state a few facts connected with its actual operations. With a four horse power it has cut from 1,000 to 1,500 feet of plank a day; with a six horse power it has cut daily from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in the same time. Six horses have sawed of yellow pine boards 2,800 feet in one day and have sawed by pushing 1,200 feet in one hour as will be seen by the certificates of the men who have tended the Mill. John S. Selby, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, Md., where one has been set up, propelled by steam, equal to the power of 10 horses, connected with which there is one of my Patent Grist Mills, with a consumption of only 3-4 of a cord of wood, it cut in one day 10,000 feet of lumber and ground 75 bushels of meal. I have sold within the present year 45 of these machines, and it gives me pleasure to know, that their performances have more than justified every anticipation I had formed of their intrinsic value. To show their durability, I will state a single fact connected with one of those I have sold—it speaks volumes in its favor. I have learned from the purchaser, that from May to October, a period of five months, he had cut with it 200,000 feet of lumber with 4 horses, and that it had not got materially out of order.

SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE COMBINED.

The operations of planing and sawing, can both be performed at one and the same time; two hands are sufficient to work it with ease and despatch.

The price of the Portable Saw Mill, (without the Planing Machine) with a 4 feet saw, 16 feet carriages and 30 feet ways is $300. All other Saws, prices according to sizes, as 30 inch Saw $14 42; inch do $40; 38 inch do $27; 34 inch do. 23. Additional hard blocks for shingles $20 per pair; Belting for Saw Mill 20 feet, $10. Larger Machines adapted to both Sawing and Planing, complete, the prices will be according to dimensions.

SMALL SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to all kinds of carpenter's work, is calculated to effect economy both in time and money, and may be said to be among the first of the many inventions for the saving of labor; so valuable an acquisition has it proved itself, that no one who ever bought one would be without it for five times its cost. Its price is $150. Extra saw for the same for sawing wood at the door, or in the forest, $12; for a shingle machine to be attached to the same, $15.—When the latter is attached to the above machine, propelled by 4 horses from 2000 to 4000 shingles, ready for the roof can be got out in a day. There is also a Post Morticing Machine which may also be attached to it, and which can mortice from 800 to 1000 posts, or sharpen and point as many rails in a day. Its cost is only $25.

All the operations of these several machines are done with an accuracy truly admirable.

A HORSE POWER.

Of great strength, durability, power and simplicity calculated to be worked by 4 or 8 horses. Its price is $150. This may be adapted to every purpose for which motive power may be required.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Capable of thrashing 500 bushels of grain a day. It is provided with a feeding platform, which renders it peculiarly convenient. Its cylinder is provided with self-feeding oil boxes, so that the journal is regularly supplied with oil when required and without labor.—It can be worked with 2 or 4 horses, does its work well, and is a most efficient machine. Its price is $75.

CORN CRUSHERS.

For crushing corn and cob into meal sufficiently fine to feed to horses, or any other kind of stock. The value of this article to agriculturists cannot be sufficiently appreciated, as it will bring in to efficient use a vast amount of feed hitherto wasted on almost every farm, and enable its owner to dispose of a much larger quantity of corn than heretofore. It will crush 200 bushels per day with two horses and a proportionally larger number with double that power. It is strong and durable. Price $65.

GRIST MILLS.

These mills are simple in construction, not liable to get out of order and easily repaired. With a power of 4 horses they will grind 10 bushels of beautiful meal an hour. The advantage of such a convenience on a large estate, or in a neighborhood where there may be no custom-work mills, need not be dwelt upon, it being too obvious to need comment. Price with 2½ feet cologne stones $125; bolt $15; with three feet stones $175; bolt to suit $25.

☞ The Corn Crusher and Grist Mill can be so arranged as that the same power will propel both, thereby effecting an important saving.

IMPROVED CORN AND SEED PLANTER.

This a small but most useful machine, adapted to the planting of corn, and sowing beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, &c. It makes the furrow, drops the seed, covers and rolls at the same time. In dropping corn, it can be graduated so as to deposite the grains at any desired distance, as well as in any particular number, and such is the exactitude of its mechanical arrangement, that it is unvarying in both results, and this must be admitted to be a desiderata of great moment. It will perform 10 acres of good work per day. Its price, with belts for all kinds of seeds is $25.

AUGUR FOR BORING POST HOLES.

This labor-saving machine will do three times as much work as is performed in the old way. Price 5 dollars. This may be extended so as to excavate drains or dig wells.

MORTICING MACHINE.

This is a most valuable one for Carpenters—i performs its work with an exactness and neatness not often attained by the best workmen in the old process, and performs it too with such celerity as to enhance its importance to a vast amount. Price $25.

TENONING MACHINE.

This machine is applicable alike to the uses of Carpenters, Cabinet makers, and other workers in wood. To companies engaged in the construction of Railroads it would prove a most invaluable acquisition to their work-shops. As it performs the labor of twenty men, and so nicely mathematical is it in its construction, so completely obedient to the will of the operator that the work requires no marking out. To convey an idea of the rapidity of its performance, it may be sufficient to state, that it has cut 65 dozen 2 inch tenons in an hour. Its price is $200.

LARGE BORING AND MORTICING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to large boring and heavy morticing, and can be recommended for its usefulness. Price $150.

PORTABLE TOBACCO PRESS.

This machine will press from 1100 to 1500 pounds of Tobacco into a hogshead, does its work rapidly and well, and those of them which have been used have given a satisfaction to their purchasers which, while it tested their value, imparted to their inventor a degree of pleasure, which to him is of peerless price. These complete he can afford at $135.

VERTICAL SAWS.

These saws are new and no less excellent articles, constructed upon just mathematical principles, so that their work is always executed with a precision and nicety that challenges comparison. They are calculated for scroll and all kinds of crooked work, and as they will perform the work of from 15 to 20 hands, they would be found to be a valuable acquisition to those employed to execute such work.

Many of these Machines are now in successful operation at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road upper Depot, in this city, as also at the National Arsenal, Washington, D. C, and the great utility which have attended their operations there, together with the decided approbation they have met from the most eminent artists by whom they have been used, impart conscious pleasure to me, while I refer those who may wish to purchase to the intelligent superintendents of those places for evidence of the truth of all said in behalf of the aforegoing machines.

All articles purchased will be securely packed and shipped according to order.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of the article in Baltimore.